FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION CONTINUES

LD252302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The regular session of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Military Council continued in Prague today. A festive concert was given in honor of the participants at the central Army house by the military artistic ensemble of the Hero of the Soviet Union Captain Jan Nalepka, from Bratislava.

CEMA SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION MEETING BEGINS

LD252124 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The CMEA Commission for Multilateral Scientific Cooperation of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist States started a session in Gdansk today. The commission, established three years ago, defines lines of research and adopts measures in support of the multilateral cooperation of the CMEA countries.

NARODNA ARMIYA DENIES SOVIET SS-20'S IN BULGARIA

AU251458 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 25 Apr 84

["The Aims of the NATO Diversion" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- Under the headline "About the Aims of the NATO Diversion 'SS-20 in Bulgaria'" the NARODNA ARMIYA newspaper carries a commentary by Colonel Stoyan Andreev.

After reminding the refutations of the TASS and the BTA concerning the Western propaganda's slander that Soviet missiles "SS-20" were being deployed in Bulgaria to aim them against Greece, Turkey and northern Africa, the author emphasises that it is not by chance that the provocation took place on April 4th, when the NATO nuclear planning group was sitting in the Turkish town of Cesme. On the eve of the session due to the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles a rather unfavourable for the United States sentiments were aroused in the Balkans, in the Middle East, in northern Africa and in Western Europe.

Stoyan Andreev quotes some opinions about the installing of the cruise rockets in Italy. In the opinion of the former officer of the Italian Mediterranean Fleet, Falco Acame [spelling as received], of the former Senior Officer of the Bundeswehr Aldred Mechtersheiwer [spelling as received] and of Professor Wolfgang Schmidt of Austria the rockets are intended for use in the Middle East and the Mediterranean theatre of war. The former U.S. President Richard Nixon also expresses his complete belief that the American rockets in Sicily can be also aimed against targets in northern Africa and in the Middle East.

It is in such an atmosphere that the operation of striking a distracting ideological blow has been worked out. This blow should be concentrated against Bulgaria who has great political prestige in the Balkans and in the Middle East. Thus conclusions could be suggested that the Warsaw Treaty also creates military and political tension in the same regions so as the criticism levelled at NATO could be lessened. This is the first aim of the operation against Bulgaria and it was carried out on April 4th precisely when the session in Cesme ended with a call to maintain steady the schedule of the deployment of the American nuclear rockets in Europe.

The author notes that the peace policy of Bulgaria, bearing good results particularly in the Balkans and in the Middle East, has long been a thorn in the side of the NATO military and political strategists. Mr Todor Zhivkov's idea to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone was supported by almost all of the Balkan states. It is for this reason that the second aim of the operation "SS-20 in Bulgaria" is to do away with the concept of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Colonel Andreev points out that the United States consider Turkey as a perfect launching site for the cruise and "Pershing-2" rockets, aimed against the southern and south-eastern regions of the USSR and some regions of the Near and the Middle East. In return to Turkey's agreement to accept these rockets on here territory the United States promise to support her on the Cyprus issue and to give her considerable additional military aid to the tune of 850 million dollars in 1984 and 1 billion dollars in 1985. The author reminds that in Turkey there are influential political forces which support the U.S. plan, but at the same time there are strong opponents to this idea. The third aim of the operation "SS-20 in Bulgaria" is to help those who strive to increase Turkey's military power. Stoyan Andreev quotes the UNITA newspaper, according which the United States will mount in Italy 140 cruise rockets and not 112, and on the European Continent will be deployed 688 U.S. "Pershing" and cruise rockets and not 572. This plan of United States will provoke new political storms in Europe. The operation "SS-20 in Bulgaria" has still another aim -- to help in the forthcoming ideological manipulation of the West European and the world public opinion the author points out in conclusion.

KOSOVARS' TRIAL REVEALS JURIDICAL MISTREATMENT

AU251035 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 25 (ATA) -- As the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG reports, another juridical process started in Belgrade against 6 Albanians from Kosovo, named Zija Shemsiu, 34, Fetah Shemsiu, 26, Shaban Shemsiu, 37, Hasan Shemsiu, 61, (three brothers and their father), Sami Kurteshi, 24, Taip Zeka, 40. They are accused of engaging in the demonstrations organised by the Kosovar emigrants in the West European countries after the events of 1981 in the region of Kosovo and of demanding the status of the republic for Kosovo in the framework of the Yugoslav federation.

In the first session, according to TANJUG, it was reported that the proceedings against Shaban Shemsiu and Taip Zeka were put off because the two "were mentally disturbed", which testifies to the fact that they are tortured in the jail. Zija Shemsiu, who was the first to be questioned, declared in the court that he has taken part in the demonstrations organised in Western Europe. He said in the court that he supports the demand "Kosovo -- a Republic".

In regard to the above-mentioned juridical process, the Frence news agency, AFP, stresses that "in Kosovo, where Albanians make up the majority, hundreds of militants have been sentenced to long-term imprisonments during the last three years". The terror and imprisonments against the Albanians in Kosovo are so great that the review "DANAS" of Zagreb, dated April 2 this year, is forced to admit that "the courts in Kosovo have passed heavy imprisonments. Thousands of people have been packed in jails and in regions such as Kosovo, it means that there is almost not an Albanian family without someone in jail".

WRITERS-ARTISTS CONGRESS ENDS, ELECTS LEADERS

AU251621 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The final plenary session of the Third Congress of the Writers and Artists Union of Albania was held this morning. Taking part were Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerava, and other comrades. Discussions continued in this session.

The poet Xhevahir Spahiu read a summary of the letters, telegrams, and greetings addressed to the congress from working collectives, art lovers from all the country's districts, foreign writers, friendship societies with Albania, friends and well-wishers of our country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, today met with a group of writers and artists who are delegates to the union's third congress. A warm and intimate talk was held. Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the writers and artists on the very good organization of this congress' proceedings. He stated, among other things, that all the discussions had a very good content and were listened to with interest. They made use of a beautiful and pure language, but what is more important, Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized, is that they had a healthy content in common. These discussions dwelt on important aspects of the content of our literature and arts, which are growing from year to year. Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke with writers and poets, painters and sculptors, and directors and actors, and congratulated them on their contribution to the rapid development of our literature and arts.

During this warm meeting the writers and artists expressed the love and continual care that the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have shown to keep our literature and arts always pure and healthy. During one of the breaks between sessions Comrade Ramiz Alia also met with foreign writers and artists who took part in the Third Congress of the Writers and Artists Union of Albania. The meeting passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Later in the day, the final session of the Third Congress of the Writers and Artists Union of Albania opened. Taking part in this session were Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrades Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Simon Stefani, Rita Marko, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, Girjako Mihali, Llambi Gegprifti, Vangjel Cerava, and other comrades.

The approval of some draft decisions of the congress was then taken up. The report delivered at the congress on behalf of the directing committee of the union was approved. Some resolutions of the congress and the decision for some changes in the union's statute were also approved. Then the congress took up the election of the leading organs of the union. Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Writers and Artists Union of Albania, proposed a steering committee of the union made up of 96 members. After being voted upon, the makeup of the committee was unanimously approved. Also, the makeup of the Auditing Commission was approved. In its first meeting the committee elected the leadership and secretariat of the union. Elected to the union's secretariat were Comrades Llazar Siliqi, Feim Ibrahimi, and Kujtim Buza. Dritero Agolli was elected chairman of the Writers and Artists Union of Albania. The Auditing Commission elected Andrea Vasi as its chairman. In his closing speech, Comrade Dritero Agolli, chariman of the Writers and Artists Union of Albania said:

[Begin recording] At this extensive assembly of the writers and artists, with a deep sense of responsibility, opinions were discussed to further raise artistic creativity, strengthen its content, raise its quality, deepen its militant spirit, and raise its educational role in our socialist society. The writers and artists at this congress expressed their unity in thought and showed the same aims -- to place the arts and literature even more at the service of the people, the revolution and socialism, to join even more their weapons with all the weapons of the working class, cooperativist peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, to raise to a high level Albania's honor and to make Albania stronger and more prosperous, so that the future generations can say: We take off our hats to you. You have done so much. We will purely maintain your ideals on our road. During this whole discussion of art, for our material and [word indistinct] we had one common political, ideological, and aesthetic thought -- the thought of the party. This is the most important thing. This is also the guarantee that increases our faith in the further progress of our art. At the Third Congress of the Writers and Artists Union the party's love and care was once again expressed for us, the writers and artists. We had among us Comrade Enver, the beloved leader of the people and party [applause] who has always stood beside us and wisely advised us, giving us the greatest honor when he calls us helpers of the party in the people's communist education.

We will pay back this evaluation with our work and struggle, with our unflinching loyalty to the cause of the revolution, socialism, and communism, to the cause of our glorious party. The greetingof the AWP Central Committee that was addressed to us at this congress will once again become an inspiration for every one of us. Our tasks are great, and great also is the work of our people and party -- the only sources of inspiration for us. We will struggle to put these into practice, to make them into books, music, and paintings, so that we can increase the knowledge, culture, and civilization of our beloved homeland, which in a few months celebrates the 40th anniversary of its eternal liberation.

The new steering committee and leadership of the Writers and Artists Union elected at this congress will struggle to deserve the faith of all our creators, and the faith of the party. On behalf of my comrades I thank all of you, I thank also my colleagues, writers and artists, and foreign guests who took part in our congress and said such good things from their hearts. Let all of us struggle together for the further and harmonious flourishing of all our arts.

Long live the party. Long live Comrade Enver. [applause] [end recording]

OBITUARY HONORS KOSOVO VETERAN, PATRIOT

AU250841 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 25 /ATA/ The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today the necrology of the renowed veteran from Kosovo Bije Vokshi, who died in Pristina on April 23, 1984. The necrology has been signed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Ramiz Alia, secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and other comrades.

The necrology says among others: Embued since her youth with the fiery sentiments of patriotism, she took an active part in the struggle for the defence of the national rights of the Albanian people. When she and her family came to Albania, they experienced the sufferings and misery of the people under the Zog's regime. The grave situation of the country and the heroic fall of her nephew Asim Vokshi in the struggle against the Fascists in Spain intensified her hatred against the antipeople's regime and fascism. It was this education and these sentiments which made Bije Vokshi join from the beginning the Communist groups and later the Albanian Communist Party. Bije Vokshi put everything she had in the service of the Albanian Communist Party and the struggle for the liberation of the country. Her house in Tirana became one of the most important bases where comrades of the leadership of the party and of the Albanian Communist youth were sheltered. The organization of the Albanian Communist youth was founded in this house. She rejoiced over the victories attained by the Albanian people in the struggle under the glorious leadership of the party. In 1942 Bije was sent to Djakovica to help there in the development of the liberation struggle. She joined the partisan ranks of Kosovo. At the Bujan conference she represented and spoke on behalf of the antifascist women of Kosovo. After the war was over, she put all her energies for the emancipation of the women and the progress of the women of her beloved Kosovo. Till the end she never gave up for any moment the struggle for the cause of the people, for their freedom and all-round rights. Bije Vokshi has loved Socialist Albania during all her life and she has always taken interest in its progress and flourishment. She has come often in Albania, where she has seen and has wholeheartedly rejoiced over the billiant successes scored by our people under the glorious leadership of our party.

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has awarded Bije Vokshi with various orders and medals for her merits in the service of the homeland. Bije Vokshi embodied the best virtues of the Albanian woman, the patriotism and wisdom, honesty and courage. She loved and respected the good people, those who struggled for the people, but she hated the enemy with the same intensity. The name, patriotism and courage of Bije, of this brave and intrepid woman of Djakovica of Kosovo and of whole Albania will remain unforgettable in our memory and of the future generations of the Albanian people.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER TO VISIT GREECE 7-9 MAY

AU251649 Sofia BTA in English 1620 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official and friendly visit to Greece on May 7-9, 1984, at the invitation of Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs of Greece.

KHRISTOV PRAISES LENIN'S CAUSE AT SOFIA RALLY

AU241841 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 84 p 2

[Speech by Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary, at 20 April Sofia public meeting dedicated to the 114th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin]

[Excerpts] Comrades, on 22 April all communists throughout the world and with them the entire progressive mankind are drawing the balance of an epoch closely connected with the name, cause, and ideological heritage of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Lenin's theoretical cause is an example of a creative attitude toward the classical heritage, which combines loyalty to Marxism and its further development in accordance with the needs of social practice. "Now," Lenin points out, "it is necessary to understand...that the Marxist must take into consideration real life and the exact facts of reality, and not to stick to theory of yesterday, which at best only marks the basic outlines and only approaches the full understanding of life's complex elements."

The CPSU is firmly and steadily conducting a policy of planned and comprehensive perfection of mature socialism and the style and methods of the work of the party and state organs. Socialist democracy is developing and it is attracting millions of working people to the country's administration. These successes were outlined recently with justified pride in the speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the noted leader of the party and the state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrades, the founder of our party, Dimitur Blagoev, and his comrades in ideology broadly used the Leninist ideological, political, and organizational weapons in the struggle against the class enemy.

Under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov the party unreservedly adopted Leninization as the only correct way of its historic growth. The reconstruction on the positions of Leninism helped the Bulgarian Communists implement their historic mission and rally around them all of working and progressive Bulgaria. This was the basic precondition of the victory of the 9 September revolution.

The April general line of the party is an indisputable summit in the creative application of Marxism-Leninism in the construction of modern Bulgaria. Developed and theoretically founded, implemented, constantly improved, and enriched under the direct leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, this strategy is the result of real cooperation between the theory of scientific socialism and sociopolitical practice. Steadily following this line the BCP is making its worthy contribution to developing and enriching the theory and practice of mature socialism.

And if today we have real and universally recognized achievements in the political, economic, and cultural life of the country, this is so because of the constant searching, creative experimentation, and scientific analysis of every new step of the party.

Simultaneously, as the leader of our party repeatedly has stressed, we have "never demonstrated national conceit or underestimated the achievements of the other fraternal parties and countries. We have always considered the opportunity to follow the original example of the CPSU and the USSR as our greatest historic chance."

Comrades, when at its 12th congress our party worked out a strategy on the present stage of constructing the mature socialist society, it steadily followed Lenin's creative approach toward generalizing the rich practice of socialist development. And if today our party has new postulates on its theoretical and practice activity, this is in the largest degree due to the personal creative merit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who at an exceptionally important moment for the country knew how to reevaluate in a Leninist manner many theoretical approaches, and outlined an action program aimed at perfecting the material-technical basis of socialism, the socioeconomic relations, the political system of society, and the development of the spiritual sphere.

These new postulates were outlined in a systematic, comprehenisve, and exhaustive manner in the series of lectures read by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the students and faculty of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management.

These lectures manifest with full power the innovative spirit characteristic of our party and its ability to enrich the theory and practice of socialist construction, while simultaneously responding to the new needs and requirements of social development.

It is necessary to resolutely implement the party concept about the establishment of enterprises as basic economic and organizational links of the national economy, to create conditions for a direct interest of workers collectives in introducing vanguard new technologies, for the constant improvement of labor productivity, and for an efficient marketing of goods on the domestic and foreign markets.

Favorable conditions are being created for the achievement of this goal by granting enterprises and economic trusts the right to merge, to organize additional types of production, to open small and medium-sized enterprises in the conurbation systems, to use all kinds of direct contacts between the producer and the market, and to develop labor organization based on brigades and, in particular, piecework remuneration.

The workers collective is granted the right to decide upon problems of key importance such as the counterplan, the distribution of incomes, the evaluation of individual labor contribution, the establishment of labor norms and rules for inner organization of work, and so forth, by direct democratic methods and through the general assembly of the collective. All this helps to enhance the role of workers collectives as masters of socialist property.

The workers collectives are now entrusted with all means of effective production work so that high incomes may be obtained for the national economy and the workers themselves.

Comrades, the historical uniqueness of Lenin's personality will always make us ponder the mutual relations between the leader and the people, as well as the fact that authority does not come with the appointment to a post alone. There are bright examples for this in the contemporary history of socialist Bulgaria.

If today we ask ourselves where the roots are of our people's respect and love for the man who has greatly contributed to the creative application of Leninism in our country, we will become convinced that these roots are based above all on the personality of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader. The recognition of this truth reveals itself not only in connection with important, decisive, and fateful steps accomplished in our party's and country's development.

In evaluating Comrade Todor Zhivkov the Bulgarian people combine the recognition for his human qualities with his qualities as a party member -- the unity of words and deeds, of rationality and revolutionary romanticism, strong will and consistency, his, readiness always to accept everything new and reject the obsolete, his strictness, as well as human warmth, his broad historical outlook, and concern for all problems of our everyday life -- great and small ones alike.

Comrade Zhivkov is a personality who constantly demonstrates that in the struggle for a new life and in the fate of the people there can be no small matters.

We have all been witnessing cases when leaders have reported on and dealt with successes in one or another, sector of life, but have failed to note that along with the successes there are also unresolved questions, shortcomings, mistakes, and difficulties.

In such cases we have learned from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to look at things as they are. He is giving us lessons in realism, in courage, and in manly spirit. It is our duty to take advantage of these lessons and accept them not only with our minds, but also from their business aspect, with our souls and hearts open to the lofty virtues of a communist of a Leninist type.

Comrades, during the current 5-year plan period we have achieved substantial successes. They are the source of our optimism and the basis upon which new and major projects are now being planned.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is making its contribution to the further and steady growth of the material and spiritual potential of real socialism, and to increasing its international influence in the present tense and explosive international situation.

The strategy of contemporary imperialism, and particularly the policy of the U.S. Administration are directed not only at intensifying military tension in the world, but above all at undermining the mutually advantageous cooperation between the capitalist and socialist states.

The main weapons of the contemporary "crusaders," who have declared a total campaign against communism, are combinations made of "intellectual" variations in propaganda and political diversion, as well as of gross military and economic pressure. In various forms and in various geographical areas this policy is aimed against socialism and is trying to accomplish a counteroffensive against socialism, to inflict a blow to bring back the former political and territorial realities in the world and eliminate the existing ones.

This policy regarding the socialist countries is unmistakably expressed by the expansion of lists of so-called strategic goods that are not allowed to be exported to the socialist countries, by the unjustified stopping of exports of machines, equipment, and technology to be used for civilian purposes, by the increase of interest rates on export credits, and by efforts to prevent even the signing of ordinary long-term trade agreements between capitalist companies and socialist states.

This drastic policy is burdening the developing countries as well. The weight of this present economic crisis has been transferred in an unprecedented manner and in a very drastic way to the developing countries, and this situation has never been as strongly pronounced throughout the entire postwar period as in recent years.

The states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have been heavily affected by the reduction of exports of raw materials to the capitalist states, by the decrease in prices of their basic export goods, and by increased interest rates.

As a result of all this, the economic growth of the developing countries has been stopped, and the per capita national income of the population in those countries has been drastically reduced. Some of them are exposed to economic bankruptcy and even to mass starvation.

Regardless of this complicated and extremely dangerous situation, we are optimists and are deeply convinced that the initiatives and constructive policy of the socialist states, and of the Soviet Union above all, will prevail, because this policy is based on realism and a sense of responsibility for the fate of peace, which we have inherited from Lenin.

The positions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the numerous initiatives of the Warsaw Pact Organization, and the powerful antiwar movement, which is a generating force throughout the globe, are the grounds for our optimism.

Subjected to slanders and coercion on the part of imperialism's reactionary forces, the antiwar movement has retained its power and increases its social potential in the struggle for withdrawing the U.S. missiles that have been deployed on our continent, freezing the nuclear arsenals, and creating nuclear-free zones.

In the days in which we are marking the 114th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, we nust note with satisfaction that the selfless and fraternal friendship and cooperation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the USSR and with the other states of the socialist community are continuing to steadily develop on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will further implement its international obligations as a member of the economic, political, and defensive alliance of the socialist community countries.

Situated in the center of the Balkan Peninsula, the People's Republic of Bulgaria attributes great significance to its relations with the other Balkan countries, conducts and will continue to conduct a constructive policy aimed at turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of stable peace and security, and a zone of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a strong unit in the general anti-imperialist front of the peoples. There is practically no page of the struggle and successes of the peoples fighting for national and social liberation that does not carry the imprint of Bulgaria's international solidarity and active support.

The class-oriented foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, steadily conducted under BCP leadership, is our vital cause. We shall continue to conduct this policy.

Comrades, marking the 114th birthday of one of mankind's greatest sons, we once again manifest our respect and pay tribute to the revolutionary and thinker Lenin. On this day we express our deep faith and conviction that armed with the ideas of Leninism, mankind will achieve the total triumph of communism.

The Leninist CPSU, vanguard in the struggle for peace and progress on earth, is a guarantee of this.

PROTEST OVER U.S. HELICOPTER'S AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD251620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, today in Prague received Robert William Farrand, counselor [as heard] of the U.S. Embassy in Czechoslovakia. He conveyed to him a protest by the Czechoslovak Government against the violation of Czechsolovak airspace by a U.S. military helicopter.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV 25 APRIL

LD251517 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Anatoliy Gribkov, Army general and chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and other leading representatives of the command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who are in Prague for a session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the program and course of the deliberations of the Military Council session of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized that the policy of the socialist countries is based on the conclusions of the Prague Political Declaration and the Moscow statement. It is consistently oriented toward doing away with the threat of nuclear war, halting armament, and for detente and the preservation of peace. In this connection, he pointed to the great importance of deepening the unity of the states in the socialist community and their cooperation in collective bodies, especially in the Warsaw Pact. Comrade Gustav Husak said that Czechoslovakia would continue to proceed on the basis of the jointly adopted conclusions in these bodies in the interest of securing progress and the preservation of peace in the world.

USSR AMBASSADOR DEPARTS PRAGUE AT CLOSE OF TOUR

LD251528 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Czechoslovakia, left Czechoslovakia permanently today. He was seen off by Jan Fidler, head of diplomatic protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

DELEGATION VISITS CUBA FOR COOPERATION MEETING

For reportage on the visit to Cuba of a Czechoslovak delegation led by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle to attend the eighth meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, see the Cuba section of the 25 April Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SPD'S BAHR ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR TALKS

LD251546 Hamburg DPA in German 1517 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, 25 Apr (DPA) -- The SPD politician and disarmament expert, Egon Bahr, arrived in Prague on Wednesday for 3 days of talks with the Czech leadership in Prague. He was welcomed at the airport by representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee. He is their guest.

Received by Kucera

LD251954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, today received in Prague a member of the Presidium of the West German SPD, and deputy to the federal parliament, Egon Bahr. They exchanged views on the current international problems.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD252328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the minister of foreign affairs, today in Prague received Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the West German SPD and the foreign political advisor of the SPD parliamentary group Eucen Selbmann.

During the conversation the development of bilateral relations and the current development of the international situation were discussed.

APPEAL FOR PAPAL VISIT; CATHOLIC PERSECUTION

AU251103 Vienna KURIER in German 25 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] According to the latest situation, a visit by Pope John Paul II to the CSSR cannot be completely ruled out. High-ranking officials in Prague have unofficially expressed the opinion that there are no obstacles in the way of such a visit. As KURIER reported earlier, Prague Cardinal Archbishop Tomasek has invited the pope for the 1,100th anniversary of the Slav apostle Methodius next year.

A LIDOVA DEMOKRACIJE article indicates that certain circles in the CSSR leadership are in favor of a conciliatory policy toward the Vatican. The paper states that the rabid attacks on John Paul II by the Prague periodical TRIBUNA ("the most reactionary pope in history") do not constitute the official line.

As KURIER has learned from Slovakia, to date 17,000 believers have signed an appeal urging the pope to visit the CSSR. Secret police are now putting increased pressure on the signatories to make them dissociate themselves from their signatures. Numerous believers have been subjected to police questioning.

Three young Catholics -- Josef Juracek, Otto Svec, and Josef Sadovsky (from the Nove Zamky and Dolmy Kubin Districts) -- were brutually beaten during such questionings. The interrogating officers argue that a visit to the CSSR by the pope would touch off "Polish events." In Brno and Trencin police have asserted that signatures in favor of a papal visit constitute "instigation."

Catholics Interrogated

LD252053 Vatican City International Service in Slovak 1745 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Switzerland: The press agency KIPA [as heard] in Zurich reports that in Czechoslovakia over 17,000 people signed a petition in which they appealed to Pope John Paul II with a simple sentence: Holy Father, please come to the Czechoslovak Republic. This was a reaction of the Catholics to the invitation sent to the Holy Father by Cardinal Tomasek for 1985.

This spontaneous collection of signatures evoked a strong reaction on the part of the national security forces. In particular in [word distinct] and Trencin they carried out large scale interrogations. Vienna reports that everybody who took part in the action who was discovered by the National Security Corps was interrogated. [Word indistinct] report that the security bodies there told those being interrogated that to collect signatures is punishable as a rebellion. KTPA cities examples of brutal actions of the administrative bodies against individuals:

A document with over 1,000 signatures was confiscated from (Martin Cielanka) from Dolny Kubin and during the interrogation he was beaten on his legs with rubber truncheons.

Josef Jurecek, Oto Svec, and (Jozef Sodovsky) from Nove Zamky were beaten with fists, kicked, and sworn at. The interrogators shouted at them that they wanted to cause a gentlemen's crisis [panska kriza] and repeat the events of 1968. This sharp reaction of the administrative bodies toward the news of invitation to the pope shows how tense is the situation in the CSSR.

STROUGAL VIEWS ECONOMIC TASKS ACHIEVEMENTS

LD252320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Heroes of socialist labor met representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the federal government in Prague today.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, who gave the main address at the meeting highly praised the exemplary work effort and initiative of these who bear the gold star of the Hero of Socialist Labor, who multiply their professional knowledge, their intellect, by a high degree of socialist awareness, revolutionary fervor and active patriotism. He thanked them for understanding the need to stand at the head of the development of socialist competition, work activity and initiative, and he expressed the conviction that their prompt and practical reaction will find a wide and concrete reaction within all groups of our workers and citizens. Comrade Strougal continued:

[Begin recording] In this sense our meeting today is directly linked with the recent session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Its conclusions contained in the resolution and in the report by Comrade Haman, secretary of the Central Committee, orient the party and the whole of our society toward making full use of a number of favorable circumstances, namely in the development of the national economy, exceeding the qualitative indicators of the plan for this year, toward achieving the best possible results in the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan, in the interest of faster progress in transferring our economy onto the path of predominantly intensive development. This is precisely the objective of the decision of the Communist Party Central Committee and the federal government in adopting higher plans and strengthening certain tasks of this year's plan.

The final evaluation of the resulting balance and the generalization of experience from last year shows that it is totally within our power to achieve better results than were expected in the plan for this year. Therefore this decision is founded on concrete results achieved in 1983, which were better than those set out by the state plan in a number of sectors of our economy. It is possible to deduce precisely from them that the range of reserves that it is possible to draw into the reproduction process without larger subsequent expenditure is far from exhausted. A no less important moment which speaks for the given decision is founded in the fact that as a result of known measures we have succeeded in reducing the pressure caused by the effect of external economic relations on our economy, particularly if we think of our debt toward the developed capitalist states. It is even possible to say that its current scale no longer inhibits dynamic development.

This does not mean, of course, that we could and should cancel the requirement of high export efficiency of the economy and high thrift in imports as a priority of the national economy. Of course not. It is a fact, however, that we have a freer hand in this direction, and that the intensity of pressure, in comparison with the first 2 years of this 5-year plan, is nevertheless considerably lower.

The decision of the party Central Committee about the strengthening of some tasks, and particularly some qualitative tasks of this year's plan, is also supported by the fact that as a result of the effect of the set of measures, a speeding up of the tempo of savings fuels, energy, and materials is taking place, and the trend toward a reduction of overall expenditure is growing stronger and increasing its effectiveness.

At the last session of the Central Committee, in the main report presented by Comrade Haman, concrete facts were given on this direction, and certain possibilities were shown for further continuing in an even faster reduction of production requirements in particular. [end recording]

The premier of the federal government went on to point out that we consider as no less important the fact that also in agriculture the desired positive changes are taking place. Even though we have as yet not achieved the necessary increase in the growth of vegetable produce over animal production, we can note that in comparison with previous years a much higher attention to the production of bulk feed, its more thrifty use, and the lowering of the consumption of grain feed per unit of production is already beginning to manifest itself. When Comrade Strougal spoke about the fulfillment of some tasks of this year's plan, he also recalled a matter of such basic importance as is our current internal political climate, which is characterized by work concentration, calm, stability, and trust in the future. It is a very valuable and also indispensable prerequisite for the success of our joint efforts today and in the future.

At the close of his speech, the premier of the federal government concerned himself with questions of the international situation. He emphasized that we who stand on the western outpost of the socialist community are filled with trust and certainty by the fact that Czechoslovakia today is not helpless and alone as in the days of Munich. We have reliable allies, we are a strong part of the world socialist system, and in friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we have once and for all found the source and direction of our foreign political orientation for today and for the future.

At the close of today's meeting, the heroes of socialist labor unanimously approved an appeal to Czechoslovak workers. In it they unequivocally stand behind the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other countries of the socialist community and they express their patriotic duty to put this stand into practice everywhere, where decisions are made on the amount and quality of new material values, and where every effort is given for the realization of the conclusions of the 8th, 9th and 10th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee.

COLOTKA SPEAKS AT SLOVAK AWARDS MEETING

LD252345 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] In the presence of Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, and other representatives, the best national committees from Slovakia received awards for their last year's results. Forty-seven local, city and district national committees received awards.

Slovak Premier Peter Colotka addressed the representatives of these national committees who were present.

Beginning his speech, he spoke about the importance of the legacy of the Slovak National Uprising, whose 40th anniversary we recall this year. It was during the preparation and the course of the uprising, that the national committees were formed as revolutionary organs of the people's power which, in the stage of construction of the advanced socialist community, also represent a reliable base of our political life.

When he evaluated the work of the national committees he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] The results that national committees achieved last year in Slovakia show that they secure the set tasks with great intensity and with higher standard, but still, not everywhere as well as it would be desirable and possible.

As the overall results that were achieved are favorable, we are glad to note that in this atmosphere the majority of the election programs of the national front are also fulfilled. It should be said here that the attained results have not only socioeconomic significance but are also an important ethical-political factor.

It is necessary to stress especially that the creative initiative of the national committees was orientated more than before toward such pressing needs as the maintenance of and repair of public buildings, renovation and modernization of the housing fund, and the creation and protection of the living environment.

We have to continue to pay special attention to the development of paid services, improving their quality, and expanding their structure; this in harmony with the needs of our population, particularly of working women. This trend should also be supported and favorably influenced by the decision of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic from last month, which approved the exception on including the objects used for services to the construction within the framework of action "Z" with a budget up to Kcs 7 million. In this way we not only expand the authority, but also the responsibility of the national committees in building the material-technical base for services, especially in smaller and combined villages. This will make it possible to aggregate services into greater units, bring them nearer to the population, and to reduce investment expense compared to the expense connected with building individual objects for services at various places. I think that in improving our towns and villages and [word indistinct] it is possible to utilize even more the good experience from the work directorate councils at the national committees, for example, in some towns, those from the Central Slovak region and recently also in Bratislava itself, which make an effective contribution to the enrichment of the initiative of the working people and organizations in dealing with the most important issues of life of our towns and villages. [end recording]

These were some ideas from the speech of Slovak Premier Peter Colotka to the representatives of the awarded national committees at Bratislava Castle.

BENO ADDRESSES MEETING IN CESKE BUDEJOVICE

LD251952 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The South Bohemian regional committee concerned itself in Ceske Budejovice today with evaluating the members meetings from the beginning of the year and increasing the quality of the membership base.

It emerged from the discussion that meetings have become a place for the activization of party and nonparty members, and for the exchange of experience linked with the positive criticism of shortcomings in the economy, state management, and the work of party organizations themselves.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, emphasized in the discussion that the realization of an economic social program set out by the 16th congress remains the basis of cooperation of Communists after the 10th session of the party Central Committee.

TV PANEL RESPONDS TO VIEWERS COMPLAINTS

LD260519 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1530 GMT on 25 April, in its 60-minute "Open Platform" program, focuses on television -- its work, popularity, and impact in Slovakia. All the participants in the panel are Slovak speakers and the program is broadcast from Bratislava. On the panel are the editors in chief of the 11 main departments of Czechoslovak television in Bratislava:

Ernest Palenik, head of the main program office; Pavol Grobarcik, editor in chief of the main editorial office of the TV news; Jan Kosco, editor in chief of features and documentaries; Tibor Donoval, editor in chief of sport and motorism; Colonel Vojtech Kukol, editor in chief of army, security, and civil defence affairs programs; Jan Slovak, editor in chief of educational programs; Ivan Kralik, editor in chief of drama; (Jaroslav Majer), head of musical programs; Ervin Nagy, editor in chief of entertainment; (Stefan Kascaj), editor in chief of foreign programs; Jaroslav Kuba, editor in chief of children's programs.

Many questions dealt with by the panel refer to films and drama programs. Others are as follows:

The chairman states that viewer (Valer Slamen) from Kosice asks a "loaded question": "I think that in the past television features on economy were much more aggressive. They knew how to spot important themes and how to consistently pursue them. Convince me to the contrary."

Jan Kosco answers: "At least five main departments of Czechoslovak television, both in Prague and Bratislava, deal with economic propaganda and journalism. Let me first tell you how we interpret the term 'aggressive'. I know from viewers' letters that by this they mean that we are not sufficiently hard, critical, and so on. Well, this if from viewers. On the other hand, we have experiences with such programs as 'Quality Check' and the like. While viewers tell us that we are not sufficiently aggressive and critical, managers directors of enterprises and responsible officials say that we are too aggressive and critical, so we must get things in perspective. But I would say that we pursue things to the end and follow problems which bother us. For example, in 'Quality Check' we pursued matters concerning the quality of individual products. The latest edition looked at bread -- a concern for us all. Automatic washing machines -- these also concern us. And also the production of wood-fiber panels in Pezinok, repairs to agricultural machinery, the quality of new buses -- we dealt with all these questions."

After some more discussion of programs, the chairman reads this question: "In my enterprise, people frequently talk about 'Majak', it is a very useful program. What are the stimuli leading to making these programs?"

The answer, presumably from Colonel Kukol: "The main source is in all-congress documents and resolutions of the CPCZ and the CPSL which define the main directions of the security policy in our state. Apart from that, it is also in all directives, orders and various other documents of the Federal Ministry of Interior and the Slovak Ministry of Interior. A great source of inspiration is also in letters from our viewers. We receive many — in the first 4 months of 1984 it was 1,100. Mainly, they include various requests, complaints, but many letters also point to economic and general crime. Our programs are based on these letters pointing to crime."

The chairman then observes: "Viewers note that when it comes to reporting, we deal with problems in a frank way but sometimes they feel that they have to wait a long time for a solution."

An unidentified speaker comments on efforts to record problems accurately, and then says: "Viewers frequently write that we do not pursue matters to the end. But we must realize: What is our role? Of course, television cannot substitute for responsible bodies and people. We stimulate. We -- so to speak -- make public a certain problem and certain criticism, concrete criticism, in order to provoke and alarm those who can ensure solution. We cannot solve problems. Moreover, according to legislation, matters must be resolved within 30 days -- and we must announce this in the same time limit. Within 30 days those responsible for problems should notify us about solving problems dealt with on television. But often -- indeed, regularly -- they do not respond, we have to go back to them -- in fact, they fail to fulfill the letter of the law."

The chairman reads a question from Jan Novak from Trnava. 'In "Azimut' you often talk about specialized military secondary schools. I would like to know whether I can still apply at any of these, as I have heard that interviews had already been closed at these schools."

A reply is given, presumably by Col Kukol: "The promotion of military schools belongs among the main tasks of my department, In 'Azimut' transmitted on 28 May we will talk about studies at specialized military secondary schools and military high schools. I would like to tell the viewer that as regards specialized military secondary schools, there will be additional interviews in June -- particularly at the schools base in Martin, Liptovsky Mikulas, and Nove Mesto and Vahom. Detailed information regarding this will be provided by all district and city military directorates."

After talking about sports relays, an unidentified speaker notes that there are many problems concerning the summer Olympics: We know from the press and radio that the preparations of the Olympics is in the hands of businessmen and private persons who do not respect the Olympic ideals but have elevated profit above everything. Therefore, complications have come into being which make it impossible for us, for Czechoslovakia, to pay $1.3 million in license fees and a further hundreds of thousands for services -- that is, the total cost would be about $2.3 million. This is a lot." He adds: "Our country cannot afford such a luxury at the moment."

ARMY COMMANDERS EVALUATE WINTER TRAINING RESULTS

AU251107 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 19 Apr (CTK) -- This Thursday [19 April], the commanders and political staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army assembled in Prague to evaluate the tasks of combat and political training in the winter period ofthe 1983-84 training year. The gathering was chaired by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense. The assembled were greeted by Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in the CSSR. The deliberations were also attended by Vladimir Blechta, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of State Administration.

JANOS KADAR INTERVIEW WITH LEADERS EDITED

AU191405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 84 p 5

[Interview given by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Henry O. Dormann, president and chief editor of LEADERS magazine; date and place not given; taken from Hungarian weekly MAGYARORSZAG of 15 April (published in the 20 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages F 2-F 6)]

[Text] Kadar: I myself have never led a "one person" policy. All throughout my activity, I have always been active as a member of a collective body, and this is the case today as well. He who is truly acquainted with the conditions in Hungary, and understands the essence of changes that have taken place here, must be aware that the results achieved are the result of millions joining forces. This is the guarantee that what we have realized is lasting and stable. Because, what has been created jointly by the people will also be jointly defended by the people. And, as far as the country's leadership is concerned, I am sure that our political line of direction, which is based on fundamental principles and the actual endowments of the country, is not the policy of 1, 50, or several hundred people, but is deeply rooted in the masses, it has a firm basis, and will be lasting.

Dormann: Why are you considered pragmatic in the Western world?

Kadar: It would be a mistake to believe that what is happening today in Hungary is a policy of pragmatism. Our party professes the principles of scientific socialism and strives to adapt them to our particular conditions.

Under the new conditions of socialism, as a result of the identity of fundamental interests and a better understanding of each other, the close political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation among our countries emerged naturally.

The identity of the social-economic order, of the main goals, and of interests -- all this does not alter the case that each and every socialist country possessess individual features and endowments.

There was an erroneous belief that the experiences in building the new society could be entirely and automatically adapted to Hungary's or other country's practice. We paid a high price for this both separately and all together.

We are aware that the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are of determining importance for the world's fate. These relations are dangerously strained today, and it is so, according to our belief, because the U.S. leaders have started new armament programs that are threatening the military balance of power; they demand unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union, and encourage their allies to limit East-West relations. It is naturally understandable that the Soviet Union and its allies cannot allow the military balance of power to be upset in any way, as this would cause a severe threat not only to our peoples but to humanity as a whole.

In this situation, we regard dialogue and the maintaining of relations as particularly important. We think that the small and medium-sized countries can also considerably contribute to the maintenance of dialogue.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF ALGERIAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES

Meets With Losonczi

LD251019 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, today held taks in Budapest with Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian head of state, who has been in Budapest since yesterday. Later on Chadli Bendjedid and his entourage visited the Medicor works, accompanied by Pal Losonczi. The guests were greeted by Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and by factory leaders.

Also this morning, the Algerian head of state placed a wreath at the monument to Hungarian heroes at Heroes' Square.

Holds Talks With Kadar

LD260833 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The Algerian head of state's talks in Budapest have further strengthened Hungarian-Algerian relations and the useful and fruitful talks between experts will give a new impetus to cooperation between the two countries. This is how the consultations were assessed at this morning's exchange of views in which Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian head of state, took part. Following the meeting the Hungarian and Algerian leaders drove to Kossuth Square where Chadli Bendjedid was ceremonially seen off.

Losonczi on Relations

LD241238 Algiers APS in English 1105 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, 24/04/84 (APS) -- On the occasion of President Chadli Bendjedid's official and friendly visit to Hungary, due to start today, the president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, Mr Pal Losonczi gave an interview to APS.

"We devote a great importance to President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Hungary; it is the first time an Algerian head of state pays a visit to Hungary", the Hungarian president said.

Evoking bilateral relations, he said they are characterized by friendships, advantageous cooperation and mutual confidence. "Our common or similar efforts enabled us to develop bilateral relations between the FLN [National Liberation Front] and MSZMP parties and set close high level contacts", he added, further evoking traditional commercial exchanges and the participation of his country in the economic, social and cultural projects in Algeria.

Speaking about the situation in southern Africa, Mr. Pal Losonczi said we support all African countries and people struggling for national sovereignty and independence. It is absolutely clear the Pretoria regime must be forced to give up its aggression policy and unconditionally evacuate its troops behind its frontiers".

Concerning the Middle East crisis, the Hungarian president stressed it constitutes a serious threat to the security of states and even to peace in the whole world. "We are convinced he precised, that the crisis must be settled, through a peaceful way, in an international conference attended by all sides including P.L.O.", further saying "We consider the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and all Arab occupied territories as an absolutely necessary condition".

As for Western Sahara, he said "We think the Western Sahara problems must be settled in conformity with recommendations included in the UN, OAU and Non-aligned Movement resolutions".

MILITARY GROUP DEPARTS FOR PACT MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD241321 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] A military delegation has left for Prague, headed by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary in the Ministry of National Defense. The delegation will be participating in the session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

SARLOS RETURNS WITH DELEGATION FROM INDIA

LD251943 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI) -- The Hungarian delegation, which had attended celebrations and scientific consultations in India on the bicentenary of the birth of Sandor Csoma-Korosi (1784-1842) under the leadership of Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Budapest, Wednesday.

MARJAI ATTENDS BERLIN COOPERATION MEETING

LD251946 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Berlin Wednesday, to attend the 22nd session of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

Begins Talks With Rauchfuss

LD252350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has started talks in Berlin. The deputy premier and his GDR counterpart, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, are reviewing cooperation in microelectronics and energy-saving, the fulfillment of this year's trade agreement, the tasks of coordinating people's economic plans for the next 5 years, and the results of technical-scientific cooperation.

MSZMP'S OVARI LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD241911 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Miklos Ovari has left for the USSR. The member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee.

SZUROS MEETS WITH PCE OFFICIALS IN MADRID

LD252345 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Mr Matyas Szuros, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party responsible for international affairs, is having talks in Madrid. Mr Szuros arrived in Madrid yesterday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party.

TARSADALMI SZEMLE EDITOR RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD242344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Valeria Benke has arrived home from Moscow. The member of the party Politburo and chairman of the editorial board of TARSADALMI SZEMLE, attended and addressed the festive meeting held on the 60th anniversary of the publication of KOMMUNIST, the theoretical-political journal of the CPSU Central Committee.

POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVES TO STUDY SUPERVISION

LD242052 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 24 (MTI) -- A Polish delegation, headed by Lieutenant General Tadeus Hupalowski, chairman of the Polish Supreme Supervision Chamber, arrived in Budapest Tuesday on the invitation of Jozsef Szakali, chairman of the Central People's Supervision Committee. The delegation is to study the work of the central and regional organizations of Hungarian people's supervision.

TOEROEK ON CONVERTIBLE-ACCOUNTED TRADE

LD252346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Last year, Hungary achieved a substantial positive balance in convertible-accounted trade, in spite of the further deterioration of the terms of trade. At the same time, turnover fell short of what was planned. Istvan Toeroek, state secretary or foreign trade, gave information, about this, at the joint session of the national Assembly's Commerical and Planning and Budget Committees. He also said that ruble-accounted trade turnover was greater than planned, both in exports and imports. On the topic of this year's tasks, the state secretary emphasized that exports to socialist and capitalist countries alike must be dynamically increased, in the interest of further improving the foreign trade balance. For this, not only must economic organization and market work be improved, it also is necessary that the quality of products should adjust better than before to the requirements of purchasers, said Istvan Toeroek, state secretary of foreign trade, at the joint session of the National Assembly's Commercial as well as Planning and Budget Committees.

PREPARATIONS BEGUN FOR EUROPEAN CULTURAL FORUM

LD251944 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI) -- 'The exchange of cultural values is gaining ground in international policy.

'On the basis and in the spirit of the resolutions of the Madrid conference, the importance of culture in the policy of peaceful co-existence has been upgraded to serve such an aim,' said Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and national education, in Budapest, at a Wednesday press conference on preparations for the European cultural forum to be held in Budapest in 1985.

Bela Kopeczi said that the 12th conference of the ministers of culture of the socialist countries is to be held in Hungary in the near future.

The minister issued details about the open cultural policy of Hungary. The country has concluded inter-state and inter-governmental cultural agreements with 13 socialist, 43 developing and 20 advanced capitalist countries. In addition to high-level agreements, contacts established between institutes, companies, universities and individuals have led to a considerable number of invitations, and cultural and scientific exchange visits.

Regular and continuous relations, which range over all fields of cultural life and are marked by maximum reciprocity are maintained with the socialist countries. Such ties are not those of small and large nations, but the presentation of the cultures of equal parties.

The work of the Hungarian preparatory committee of the European cultural forum is guided by such an aim. In addition to the introduction of the outstanding values of contemporary Hungarian culture, with regard to the European character of the forum, the country is to present representations of the cultural values of the whole of Europe. The preparatory committee is responsible for working out a large number of cultural events, on the basis of which the international executive committee is to set the final programme for the forum. The forum is to be attended by 300 to 500 delegations from the states concerned. A large number of outstanding personalities of contemporary European culture are expected to attend.

Events are expected to cover all fields of culture and include exhibitions with the highlight that of contemporary European fine arts, concerts, ballet (including the Bolshoi Theatre of Moscow), and book displays (such as an exhibition of Hungarian books in foreign languages.)

The holding of the Budapest art weeks simultaneously with the forum, will give Hungary the opportunity to present her cultural values to Europe, at the same time as offering the many-sideness of contemporary European culture to the world.

BRIEFS

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH PRC -- Beijing, April 24 (MTI) -- Under the Chinese-Hungarian sport agreement until 1985, signed in Beijing Tuesday, there will be exchange visits of football, handball and volleyball teams, athletes, weight-lifters, fencers, table tennis players and coaches. The agreement was signed during the April 17-24 visit of a delegation of the Hungarian National Office for Physical Education and Sport headed by Vice-President Janos Maroti. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 24 Apr 84 LD]

GDR DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER VISITS -- Klaus Hopcke, deputy cultural minister of the GDR, held talks in Hungary. He was received by Bela Kopeczi, minister of education. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 84 p 8 AU]

MESSNER MEETS WITH PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD252058 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received a Chinese delegation headed by deputy chairman of the State Economic Committee Zhu Rongji here today. The talk focused on problems of economic, scientific and technological cooperation of the two states. Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz was present at the meeting. The Chinese economic delegation has stayed in Poland since April 19 to study the possibilities of Poland's share in the modernization of China's industrial [words indistinct] union conferred with ministers of: foreign trade -- Tadeusz Nestorowicz, mining and power industry -- Czeslaw Piotrowski, steel and machine-building industry -- Edward Lukosz, and head of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services -- Tadeusz Przybtrowski. The Chinese delegation leader also met with a government minister for the economic reform, Wladyslaw Baka, and deputy chairman of the Government Planning Commission, Stanislaw Dlugos.

Both sides signed a protocol defining the extent of their cooperation and specifying industrial projects in China to be modernized with the use of Polish technology and equipment. The sides agreed on cooperation in the following industries: farming and food, machine-building, and electronics.

'HOSTILE' BROADCASTS INTENSIFY ACTIVITY

LD251852 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Broadcasting stations, hostile to Poland, have intensified their activities prior to May Day. More detailed instructions have now replaced the fairly generalized appeals to boycott workers' demonstrations. For instance, yesterday, Radio Free Europe broadcast an appeal regarding this matter and directed specifically at the inhabitants of the coastal region.

Hence, the propaganda scenario remains unchanged since 1982, which is when, all of a sudden, Radio Free Europe and its home-based correspondents discovered their all-consuming love for workers' traditions.

Now, the word "parade" crops up in their outpourings in all possible contexts. To this, they also add the adjective authentic parade. These frenzied propaganda activities are, in all probability, caused by the fear that this time, too, they will fail. These fears are justified. Hence, the very fact that an appeal or a statement has been put out by Radio Free Europe, is today regarded by a majority of Poles as something that is compromising enough.

BARCIKOWSKI HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET TREATY

AU251054 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 84 p 6

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a gala concert to mark the 39th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance in Warsaw on 18 April]

[Excerpts] Thirty-nine years have passed since the signing of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

This anniversary coincides with the Leninist days, a time when we are devoting our thoughts to the ideological and political achievements of Lenin. The treaty's basic principles are based on Lenin's heritage.

The development of Polish-Soviet relations, which have been enhanced because of the comprehensive joint defense activity between the socialist countries within the Warsaw Pact framework, has guaranteed our country peaceful living conditions since the war. Thanks to steadfast political activity carried out jointly with the Soviet Union, we have led to a recognition of and guarantee of security of our western borders. This has been, is, and will be a key condition for the security and integrity of our state and people.

The PPR has always actively supported the Soviet Union's peaceful policy, and is still doing so. At the same time, we are making our allied contribution in the struggle for peaceful settlements in Europe and for detente in relations between countries with different systems.

This has to be remembered especially at a time when the imperialist policy of speeding up armaments and the installation of various kinds of strike weapons in Europe is accompanied by reactionary voices calling for a revision of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. This reactionary choir also includes people who regard themselves as Poles. One cannot say that they do not know what they are doing because they know very well that what they are doing is a direct threat to Poland's borders and security, and to that of millions of Polish families.

In Poland's interests, the only reply is to tighten cooperation with the Soviet Union and scrupulously observe our alliance commitments, and to support the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist community.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has played a significant role in the rebuilding and industrialization of Poland, and has become a basis for developing permanent economic ties between both countries. The idea of socialist joint activity has found further confirmation in the setting up of CEMA as an organization of comprehensive cooperation. On the basis of this organization, programs for the economic integration of the socialist countries have arisen, which are in the process of being improved. Bilateral economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union has made a great contribution to this process.

Someone once said intelligently: Do not seek your friends far and your enemies near. This could apply to Poland in many respects, because today our geographical situation places us next to friendly socialist countries. We have no enemies on our borders. This has to be valued, and we should work with a view to increasing our friends and strengthening favorable contacts. No one may believe that our place in the socialist camp could be the subject of international speculations and of a foreign political contest centered on Poland. Poland and the Poles will not agree to this.

This knowledge lies at the root of the deep political turnabout made by the PPR and Polish left wing when they rejected the fantasies and chimera of the Polish right wing. This was a turnabout in the direction of good neighborly and allied relations with the Soviet Union, and then with all the allied socialist countries. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is eminent proof of this turnabout.

This treaty has stood the test of long years and many experiences. It assists interstate relations, and, what is important, it is increasingly present in the minds of our people. The fruits of the treaty are not only tangible material, political, and cultural facts, but also a rich structure of human relationships which has developed during this time.

A humanitarian structure of Polish-Soviet friendship has arisen. We will encourage the development of traffic between the border zones of both countries, and the rebirth of direct cooperation between industrial plants and educational institutions, and between trade unions, youth, and social organizations. We see this as a way to become better acquainted with each other and as a way for people to understand each other.

The turnabout in Polish-Soviet relations was initiated and then implemented by revolutionary parties guided by the common ideology of Marxism-Leninism and stirred up by the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The close relations between the PZPR and the CPSU, characterized by mutual understanding, are the best guarantee for a further development of Polish-Soviet friendship, for permanent interstate relations, and for joint activity for the sake of security and peace.

On the 39th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, we greet the Soviet peoples. We greet the CPSU and its Central Committee, headed by General Secretary Comrade Konstantin Chernenko.

Long live Polish-Soviet friendship!

Long live peace and socialism!

MAIN STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORT ON ECONOMY

AU251700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Poland 18 Apr 84 p 4

["Report by the Main Statistical Office on the Polish Economic Situation in the First Quarter of 1984"]

[Text] PAP -- The country's economic situation during the first quarter of 1984 was characterized by the following:

-- a growth in industrial production and construction, although the growth rate of industrial production was lower than the rate foreseen in the 1984 Central Annual Plan;

-- a decrease in the procurement of hogs because of a drop in the number of hogs in preceding years, with a simultaneous increase in the procurement of poultry, milk, and eggs;

-- the fulfillment of the central annual plan was achieved concerning the level of housing construction being approximately equal to the level achieved during the first quarter of last year;

-- increased foreign trade, although tasks contained in the 1984 Central Annual Plan were fulfilled to a low degree, especially as far as exports of electrical machinery to the second area of payments are concerned;

-- an increase in retail sales, together with guaranteed sales of rationed goods and other food items, coupled with a shortage of a series of industrial goods.

In March 1984, the value of sold production manufactured by socialized industry calculated in terms of fixed prices was the same as in March 1983, whereas output by the extracting industries rose by 2.4 percent and that of the processing industries dropped by 0.4 percent. Overall productivity in February and March was higher by 3.2 percent than during the same months last year.

In the first quarter of 1984 the value of sold production manufactured by the socialized industry was 3.7 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1983.

Compared with 1983, output by the extracting industries was 6 percent higher, that of the processing industries 3.6 percent higher. Overall productivity was 2.6 percent higher. Overall productivity increased in all branches of industry except in the fuel and food industries. In the fuel industry, production fell by 3.6 percent, and in the food industry it fell by 2.4 percent. In the remaining branches of industry, production rose by 6.7 percent.

The drop in the value of food sold was mainly due to sales of liquor, and because some food supplies destined for delivery in March were delivered in time for the holiday period, which was in April.

Some 25.3 percent of the 1984 Central Annual Plan level concerning sold production for the first quarter of 1984 was actually achieved.

Production of the following rose compared to the first quarter of 1983: electricity, washers and spin dryers, freezers, trucks and road tractors, cars, agricultural tractors, car batteries, radio sets, tires, and nonrubber footwear. Brown coal extraction also rose, whereas that of pit coal was at the same level as in the first quarter of 1983. Production of the following was lower: coke, television sets, phosphate fertilizers, and detergents. Less slaughter meat and cold cuts were produced because of the drop in the procurement of livestock.

In the first quarter of this year, the value of sold production per each employee in socialized industry was 4.1 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1983; in March this year, this production was 3.5 percent higher than in March 1983.

In agriculture there was no seasonal increase in the free market price of grain, potatoes, and fodder, which is characteristic of the period immediately before spring. As far as fodder is concerned, this shows that households had enough supplies of fodder in relation to their reduced fodder needs because of last year's lower number of livestock. The prices of hogs continued to rise, which shows that hog breeding is still attractive.

The procurement of livestock for slaughter in March 1984 was 15.6 percent less than in March 1983. The procurement of hogs was 30.6 percent less, and of cattle 3.5 percent less. The procurement of poultry was 80.3 percent higher.

The procurement of livestock for slaughter in the first quarter of 1984 was 14.8 percent less than in the first quarter of 1983. The procurement of hogs was 34.8 percent lower, and that of cattle 2.9 percent lower. The procurement of poultry was 13.1 percent lower.

Milk procurement in March was 11.7 percent higher than in March 1983, and that of eggs 3.7 percent higher.

Milk procurement in the first quarter of 1984 was 12.3 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1983, and that of eggs 6.3 percent higher.

During the January-March period, sales of artificial fertilizer by retail outlets of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives amounted to 1,095,000 metric tons, which was about 65 percent more than during the same time last year. A considerable increase in sales occurred in January and February because of the introduction of discounts. Sales of industrial feed during the first quarter of 1984 amounted to 805,000 metric tons, 6.8 percent more than during the same time last year.

Supplies of agricultural equipment of Polish and foreign manufacture during the first quarter of this year amounted to Z27.5 billion calculated in terms of current prices, which was 26 percent of the level foreseen in the operational program. Supplies of spare parts exceeded Z21 billion, which is 28 percent of the level foreseen in the operational program.

In socialized construction, the basic production of building and fitting enterprises in March 1984 was 9.7 percent higher than in March 1983. Overall productivity of these enterprises during the same period of time was 14.5 percent higher than in March 1983, whereas in February 1984, overall productivity was 7 percent higher than in February 1983.

In the first quarter of 1984, basic production was 12.5 percent higher than during the first quarter of 1983. Overall productivity was 10.8 percent higher.

Basic production in March 1984 per each employee was 9 percent higher than in March 1983, and basic production in the first quarter of 1984 was 12.2 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1983.

In socialized construction, 14,600 apartments were completed in March 1984, and 23,600 apartments during the whole of the first quarter. The number of apartments completed in March 1984 was 1.3 percent less than in March 1983. In the first quarter of 1984, the number of apartments completed was 7.2 percent less than during the same period last year.

Some 18.2 percent of the construction envisaged in the 1984 Central Annual Plan for the first quarter of 1984 was actually carried out, which is similar to last year's level.

The following are some of the facilities completed during the first quarter of 1984: a hospital extension with 50 beds, 5 health clinics, a welfare home with 250 places, 15 kindergartens, and 2 nurseries.

The construction of a hospital extension with 120 beds, 11 health clinics, 5 medical centers, and 3 nurseries was commenced during the first quarter of 1984.

In socialized transportation, the shipment of freight in March 1984 was at the same level as in March 1983; however, more goods were transported by rail and less by road in March 1984 than in March 1983. In March of this year, average freight shipments per every 24 hour period were 1.5 percent higher compared to February.

The shipment of freight during the first quarter of 1984 was 5.7 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1983, but shipments by rail were 5.5 percent higher, shipments by road 6 percent higher, and shipments by sea 6.9 percent higher.

Compared with March 1983, the number of average serviceable freight cars available round the clock decreased and the average time of the immobility of such cars over and above the penalty-free periods increased last March. At the same time the number of unserviceable cars was lower last March than in March 1983. As for automobile transportation, the technical serviceability of vehicles was better last March than in March 1983 and in February of this year, but the incidence of the exploitation of vehicles was lower.

In the first quarter of this year the ports transloaded 35 percent more freight than in the first quarter of 1983. In particular, the transloading of coal, coke, crude oil, oil products, and timber increased.

Compared with March 1983, last March the value of foreign trade exports increased in current prices by 31.6 percent and the value of imports increased 22.7 percent.

Compared with the first quarter of 1983, in the first quarter of this year our exports in current prices increased 21.9 percent and in fixed prices 18 percent. Imports in current prices increased 12.4 percent and in fixed prices 6.9 percent.

Increases in the exchange rate of foreign currencies -- these increases were introduced into the trade with the socialist countries as of 1 March 1984 and into the trade with the capitalist countries as of 1 July 1983 and 1 March 1984 -- and changes in the prices obtained in foreign markets are responsible for the upsurge in exports and imports in current prices.

The implementation of the foreign trade tasks stipulated by the central annual plan lagged behind the time schedule fixed at 24.9 percent for the first quarter of the year. The implementation in that quarter of the tasks planned for 1984 amounted to 20.5 percent on the export side and to 19.8 percent on the import side. The export of electro-engineering articles to the capitalist countries was particularly low and amounted to 14.1 percent of the plan.

Compared with the first quarter of last year, in the first quarter of this year our exports to the socialist countries in current prices increased 11.9 percent and in fixed prices 8 percent. As for imports, they increased in current prices 14.2 percent and in fixed prices 7 percent. At the end of last March the surplus of imports over exports in our trade with the socialist countries amounted to Z1.8 billion in current prices.

As for our trade with the capitalist countries, our exports to them in current prices were 32.7 percent and in fixed prices 28.7 percent higher in the first quarter of this year than it was in the first quarter of 1983. As for imports, they were 10.1 percent higher in current prices and 6.7 percent higher in fixed prices. The surplus of exports over imports in our trade with the capitalist countries increased in current prices to Z39.5 billion at the end of last March.

The average employment in the four basic sectors of the socialized economy -- in industry, construction, transportation, communications, and trade -- decreased by 3,700 persons last March compared with March 1983.

Compared with the first quarter of 1983, in the first quarter of this year employment decreased by 12,300 persons -- that is, by 0.2 percent. In industry it decreased by 17,300 persons or 0.4 percent and in construction by 1,200 persons or 0.1 percent. At the same time, it increased by 1,800 persons or 0.2 percent in transportation, by 3,200 persons or 2 percent in communications, and by 1,200 persons or 0.1 percent in trade.

In the first quarter of this year the wages paid out in the four sectors of the socialized economy amounted to Z366.5 billion and were 24.5 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1983. The ratio of bonuses, which were paid out from profits to be shared and from cash surpluses in cooperatives, in the general amount of wages paid out to workers amounted to 6.7 percent compared with 2.8 percent in 1983.

When we eliminate the seasonal increases in the wage index on account of single payments of premiums and bonuses accruing from profits to be shared and from cash surpluses in cooperatives, and when we take into account the different time schedules of these payments this year and in 1983, we will see that wages paid out to workers increased 19.5 percent in the first quarter of this year.

The average monthly wage, including bonuses from the profits to be shared in the four basic sectors of the socialized economy, amounted to Z15,934 in the first quarter of this year and was 24.7 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1983.

When we eliminate the seasonal payments and bonuses accruing from profits and for cash surpluses in cooperatives, we will see that the average monthly wage increased 19.7 percent.

The average monthly retirement pension (excluding farmers) amounted to Z7,773 in the first quarter of this year and was 30.3 percent higher than in the first quarter of last year as a result of various increases. Retirement pensions are being supplemented by single payments of allowances to make up for food price hikes.

The population's incomes amounted to Z400.6 billion and expenditures to Z398 billion last March. Compared with March 1983, these incomes were 18.4 percent and expenditures 15.1 percent higher.

In the first quarter of this year the population's cash incomes amounted to Z1,156.2 billion and expenditures to Z1,102.5 billion. These incomes were 18.8 percent and expenditures 22.9 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1983.

The increase in the population's cash incomes amounted to Z53.7 billion in the first quarter of this year. Savings deposits increased by Z35.7 billion and ready cash by Z18 billion.

Food price hikes introduced on 30 January 1984 were responsible for the fact that, compared with last January, the cost-of-living index of the families working in the socialized economy increased last February over 4 percent, of peasant families over 3 percent, and of retiree families about 6 percent. Compared with December 1983, the cost-of-living index of the families working in the socialized economy increased 5 percent, of peasant families over 4 percent, and of retiree families just below 7 percent.

Retail sales of goods by the units of the socialized economy amounted in current retail prices to Z329.4 billion last March and were 9.8 percent higher than in March 1983.

In the first quarter of this year the value of the retail sales of goods in current prices was 20 percent up on the first quarter of last year. In fixed prices those sales were about 7 percent up on the sales in the first quarter of last year, the increase in the sales of food having amounted to about 3 percent and in nonfood articles to about 13 percent. The sales of alcoholic beverages decreased some 9 percent.

The flow of rationed goods to the shops last March was adequate to meet requirements. The flow of eggs and dairy produce was good. The supply of fish increased considerably.

There was a shortage in the shops of mechanized household appliances, pots and pans, furniture, underwear, and bedding, despite larger supplies of these commodities than last year. The supply of clothing improved adequately.

The stocks of goods in the ships were worth in retail prices Z547 billion last March and were up 30 percent from the same period last year. The stocks of food were 26 percent higher, alcoholic beverages were 2 percent higher, and nonfood articles were 34 percent higher than in the same period last year.

26 APRIL SEJM AGENDA: PREPARATION FOR NEXT TERM

LD251815 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 April -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) is going to start its meeting 10:00 local time tomorrow, with the information by the Council of State about the past term of office of the people's councils and preparations for the next one as the first item on the agenda.

It is worth recalling that the activities by the hitherto councils coincided with singularly difficult years, and their term of office was extended. In tune with the resolution passed last year, to take effect on June 17, future councils will be not only local bodies of the state administration, but also organs of territorial self-government. The information by the Council of State will be followed by speeches by representatives of deputies' clubs and circles.

The agenda also includes four drafts: draft law on dissemination of culture and on rights and duties of employees dealing with dissemination of culture, draft law on amendments to the law on inventions, draft law on establishing a "medal of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland", and draft law on amendments to the law on census and identity cards. Expected are also deputies interpellations and questions.

POLITBURO APPEALS FOR LARGE TURNOUT ON MAY DAY

LD251747 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has acquainted itself with a report on the preparations for the May Day celebrations and has appealed to party members and all citizens to participate in large numbers in the holiday of working people. It will be an expression of support for agreement among all patriotic forces, a confirmation of the links between the Polish working world and the peoples of the socialist community, for all the progressive aspirations of working people worldwide in the struggle for peace, progress, and social justice.

The Politburo considered a report on the implementation of the assumptions and tasks in the consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship, and in the development of all-round cooperation between the PPR and the Soviet Union, which were adopted in October 1982. The action taken so far was assessed positively. A resolution was adopted on the further development and deepening of Polish-Soviet friendship.

The main problems and tasks for the economic education of the public were discussed. In order to organize work in connection with this, it was decided to set up a coordinating commission attached to the PZPR Central Committee. The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the state of the shipyard industry and the problems of its further development.

PERSONS WITH PLANS TO DISRUPT MAY DAY ARRESTED

LD251728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] The Security Service of the Czestochowa Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs has uncovered a group of persons who had planned to disrupt the May Day demonstration. Members of this group were apprehended during one of a series of meetings at a church religious education center. They were instructed about the penal responsibility that threatened them for activity of this kind. Since they gave assurances that they would drop their intended plans, all were released.

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

AU241350 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 84 p 2

[Andrzej Leszczynski report]

[Excerpts] A press conference was held in the Government Press Bureau on 18 April on the country's sociopolitical issues. Minister Jerzy Urban was present, but did not make any introductory statement before replying to 32 questions, of which half concerned economic problems.

Unidentified reporter: When will the government present its comprehensive program for eliminating the crisis?

Urban: The government has already presented such a program in the form of the 3-year national socioeconomic plan, which has been expanded by modifications to the economic reform, the housing, food, and other programs, and by other measures.

Unidentified reporter: What about government orders for production?

Urban: The situation is bad in this regard, but it should not be dramatized. In the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry, 21 out of 41 orders were contracted in line with the principles of the central annual plan and 17 deviate from these assumptions. In the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry 14 out of 22 orders fully satisfy the requirements of the plan and only eight deviate from them. This situation is the worst in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services because only six out of 26 orders were contracted and six were abandoned because of foreign exchange difficulties. The government will discuss the situation in that regard on the basis of a more detailed analysis.

One of the questions referred to the activities of the POLONIA firms, which continue to cause the people's concern. J. Urban said that measures have been taken to ensure that those firms stick to their appointed activities -- that is, that they work honestly for the benefit of the public. These measures are a form of economic mechanism.

However, the public not infrequently becomes irritated by the opulent way of life of the owners of those firms or of their plenipotentiaries. It is necessary to declare in that connection that the people who live in our socialist country should respect our way of life and conduct. Tact should be their guiding motive.

Unidentified reporter: What percentage of voters in the coming elections to the people's councils would satisfy the government?

Urban: It goes without saying that every government wants to gain the biggest possible public support. A large vote will please not only the government, but primarily our community. The coming elections amount to a declaration in favor of a certain program and of the people who will implement it.

Replying to a question about settling the dispute about crosses in the Mietno school, J. Urban said that the dispute constituted a local conflict and had been settled with participation of the parents.

Replying to another question, J. Urban said that the fate of the present talks about the church's legal status in the state prevented him from going beyond the communique issued by PAP on behalf of the two sides.

Unidentified reporter: Has the issue of the Church's help for farming been pushed forward?

Urban: Yes, in that the Sejm has passed the law on foundations. However, I do not know about the size of the funds for that purpose.

Unidentified reporter: Is it true that most of the Polish citizens applying for trips to the capitalist countries are refused permission to travel?

Minister Urban replied by producing data that unequivocally refuted the suggestion contained in that question. Some 339,000 citizens traveled abroad in 1982 and 473,500 in 1983. Some 80 percent of applications are dealt with favorably.

Replying to another question, J. Urban said that the trips of students and scientific workers to socialist countries are slowly picking up.

Asked whether the present practice illustrates a change in the policy concerning the administration of foreign exchange, J. Urban said that this policy has not been subjected to any crucial changes, but that the fines for foreign exchange offenses have been suitably updated, because the 1971 fines have lost their validity.

A number of questions were asked about the life in higher education schools. Replying, J. Urban said that it would be too early to evaluate the elections to the authorities of university-level schools, because these elections were held in only 13 out of 54 such schools. The elections are held on the basis of the statutes, of which 48 have been approved by the ministry. Consultations on 6 such statutes are still continuing. The minister of science, higher education, and technology has approved of the composition of the new authorities, except for one case. All that shows that the solutions proposed by the new law are correct.

Finally, an important problem. During the press conference, concern was aired whether it is right for housing policy to give favorable treatment to the 330,000 families living under the most difficult housing conditions.

The modifications to the policy, J. Urban said, have been dictated by a dramatic situation of the people who live under especially difficult housing conditions. Replying to the suggestion that those modifications may favor parasites and drunkards, J. Urban said that priority allotments of apartments will be determined by social commissions on the condition that candidates have permanent jobs and can present certificates of good conduct. He does not think that housing priorities will handicap young people because nowadays they are more often the victims of bad housing conditions than the older people are.

MESSNER VISITS SILESIAN REFINERY PROJECT

LD241915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner has made an unannounced visit to the Silesian fat industry plant in Katowice. The guest was shown the plant's production process: It supplies five voivodships with industrial fats. He was also shown the progress with the work on new sections currently under construction, a refinery. The investment project will cost more than Z2 billion and when it is completed production will more than double. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner also visited the Zgoda Technical Installations Plant in Swietochlowice.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH LIBYA MEETS IN TRIPOLI

AU251803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1532 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 25/4/1984 -- The works of the Romanian-Libyan Governmental Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation were held in Tripoli and measures were agreed upon to further develop the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, secretary general of the General People's Committee, received the Romanian co-chairman of the commission, Ion Patan, minister of the light industry. They reviewed the stage of bilateral relations, how the measures covenanted during the summit meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were carried into effect, as well as the development prospects of the relations of economic and technico-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The Romanian minister was received by Brigade General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, and had interviews with the secretaries of the general people's committee for petroleum, economy, light industry and planning. The interviews passed in a cordial atmosphere, of warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO CONSTANTA CONCLUDES

AU251829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/4/1984 -- The second day of the working visit Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, paid to Constanta County -- Wednesday, April 25 -- was devoted to an analysis of the investment made in that county to further enhance its economic might.

Marin Enache, Silviu Curticeanu as well as Ion M. Nicolae and Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime ministers, and executives of ministries, party and state activists took part in the visit.

The RCP general secretary tackled aspects of the finalization of works of the great platform of the Midia-Navodari Petrochemical combine -- one of the largest units of the Romanian chemical industry -- and the opening of other building-sites in that region of the country, and recommended that the activity on the building-sites should be organized so as to commission equipment and outfit earlier and to integrate them sooner in the productive circuit.

At the close of the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed the projects of building two new industrial units in the Danubian locality of Hirsova -- a shipyard for small tonnage river-going ships and a metallurgical enterprise to produce cables and wires. He asked that the future economic units be thus located so as to be able to take best advantage of harbour facilities and operate as efficiently as possible.

The RCP and Romanian state leader also recommended that dwellings be built on time for the workers to be employed in the new industrial units.

The two-day visit to Constanta County by the RCP and Romanian state leader threw into prominence the large possibilities extant in that region of the country for its socioeconomic development and charted the building of new units which would enable that county to make a greater contribution to Romania's general progress. On Wednesday in the afternoon President Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest.

REAGAN'S VISIT TO PRC, EXPECTATIONS VIEWED

Relations, Cooperation

AU251925 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] Reagan's trip to Beijing is an undoubtedly important page in the chronicle of Sino-American relations, but it is also, if not even more so, a true expression of the changes in these relations during the past few years. These changes could be placed in the time between Reagan's election promises to the conservative voters 4 years ago, to the effect that he will correct the mistakes of the previous administrations which, as it was then said, because of Beijing forgot the American unsinkable aircraft carrier, Taiwan, and the present statements about China as an important American partner in Asia and the Pacific region.

The changes have several meanings and they are far reaching; they concern both American views of China and the Chinese perception of the world and the Chinese role in it. Although Reagan called his trip to Beijing, among other things, a continuation of the process of reconciliation with China, the line based on ideology is being replaced more and more in the United States by realistic assessments of the significance of the Chinese role in the world. In this connection, one particularly thinks that China should be accepted as it is: a large country with a special role in the world scene and an independent evaluation of world events and relations.

Although conscious of its poverty and backwardness, but also of its potential, China demands that in its dialogue with the two superpowers it should be considered an equal, and challenged by American technology, it has not been prepared to swallow anything that would injure its sovereignty. When the Americans made a reduction of arms deliveries to Taiwan conditional on a peaceful unification of China with that island, the Chinese viewed it as interference in its internal affairs; although they, too, are in favor of unification by peaceful means, they do not like being told by somebody else how they should solve their internal problems. When the Americans reduce the imports of Chinese textiles, Beijing views it as diktat by a stronger power.

Therefore, negotiations on economic cooperation are often prolonged and patient, and the points of agreement are carefully weighed, just as the present negotiations on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Americans usually say that Sino-American relations are important for stability and peace in Asia and the Pacific region. The Chinese always add: and in the world. They agree that they and Washington have similar views on some world problems, just as on others their views are closer to the other superpower. However, they talk about different origins of these views.

From this point of view, Reagan's visit to Beijing should confirm the desire of the two sides to further strengthen and expand cooperation and relations, especially of the economic kind, which are needed by the producers of American technology in their wish to enter the Chinese market, and by the Chinese in their wish to develop more rapidly. The awareness will also be present of the obstacles -- as the Chinese call the Taiwan problem, for instance -- as a peculiar test of a move ahead or stagnation in these relations.

Interest in Strengthening Ties

LD252048 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Now we have the commentary we announced earlier on the Sino-U.S. summit. As reported, U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrives tomorrow on an official visit to the PRC. Sonja Badel talks about what is expected of the Sino-U.S. talks:

[Begin Badel recording] On the eve of the visit by the U.S. President to China, both sides have been at pains to create as favorable an atmosphere as possible. In both Beijing and Washington high-ranking officials have made statements in which they have admittedly recalled the winding path in the development of Sino-U.S. relations, but they also expressed the willingness to strengthen ties. President Reagan himself has stated that the two countries are friends and expressed the desire for the strengthening of their friendship and the expansion of cooperation.

And so, Reagan arrives in Beijing tomorrow as a friend, a fact which few people would have believed a year ago. To be precise, the arrival of Reagan in the White House coincided with a cooling in Sino-U.S. relations. With his anticommunist orientation, Reagan urged the most conservative and reactionary forces in the United States to openly doubt the wisdom of cooperation with socialist China, especially when the latter served clear notice that it would stick hard by its independent foreign and domestic policies and that it was not prepared to be harnessed to the wagon of U.S. global interests, and above all not in an alliance against the Soviet Union.

There followed a series of statements and measures from the U.S. Administration that irritated the Chinese. The Americans continued arms deliveries to Taiwan, which China sees as a threat to its sovereignty and integrity and the greatest problem in Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese were hit by restrictions on the exportation of U.S. technology and the reduction of Chinese textiles. Taiwan, technology, and textiles are the three problems which in the last 3 years have been a very unpleasant brake on Sino-U.S. relations. It has turned out, however, that China reacted correctly: Not for a second has it allowed people to think that it would give up its rights to Taiwan and that compromises were possible because of China's great need for U.S. capital and technology. By developing increasingly intensive cooperation with Japan and Western Europe, China has shown that its modernization program can be realized without the United States. China responded to the reduction of Chinese textile imports into the United States with a reduction of imports of U.S. wheat and cotton. Thus, it happened for the first time last year that China had a surplus in its trade exchange with the United States, which amounted to 4.5 billion dollars.

In addition to all this, China has clearly formed its independent foreign policy, with the result that only the naive or malevolent can count on China being manipulated or on it serving someone's policy. At the same time, China has strengthened its international position and standing by stepping up its relations with, primarily, the developing countries and Western Europe and improving its relations with its neighbors. It has begun a dialogue with the Soviet Union and shown that its constructive role in international relations is growing, and that it is becoming ludicrous to talk about the China card and the triangle of the great powers.

It appears that President Reagan has understood all this in time. In the last few months a new more favorable regime has been announced for the exportation of technology to China. The latest statements on Taiwan are also more acceptable or at least less irritating for the Chinese, though this complex problem continues to remain, in essence, without any prospect of being resolved soon.

Even though it seemed last year that Reagan was an undesirable guest, as the Chinese leadership did not want to help him in the election campaign, political realism prevailed. Regardless of who is president of the United States, China does have an interest in developing political and economic relations with that country on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It is to be expected, therefore, that the forthcoming Sino-U.S. talks will give a useful fillip to the further development of cooperation. This in itself will not be enough, however, to overcome the great differences in the perception of certain international issues and the United States' conduct in the international arena. Regardless of U.S. statements about friendship and cooperation and common interests in the Pacific, China is just as worried about the strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the region as it is bothered by the presence of the Soviet Union here. The differences in the positions and interests of China and the United States are clear, and so is the interest in cooperation, which could make Reagan's visit to Beijing successful. [end recording]

CHANCES FOR RESUMED USSR-U.S. DIALOGUE

LD251513 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Our foreign political commentary is taking us along the footsteps of the statement made by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the relations between the two superpowers and the military blocs. The top UN official believes that Moscow and Washington are following a path toward resuming a mutual dialogue. Milika Sundic is speaking:

[Sundic] For the first time during the past year a relatively optimistic statement has been heard on the subject of relations between the two superpowers and the two military blocs. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said in Madrid yesterday that we shall not have to wait long for the establishment of a big bridge between the two great powers and the two military alliances. Apart from mentioning that there are already small bridges between the USSR and the United States, Perez de Cuellar did not explain in any greater detail on what his optimism is based. He only said that for the time being the dialogue between Moscow and Washington is carried out via the press in which respect he probably had in mind the daily polemics which, objectively speaking, do not portend any changes in the relations between Moscow and Washington. This fact is not denied by the two superpowers either.

However, regardless of the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations, Perez de Cuellar is probably right in saying that when necessary the two superpowers do not miss an opportunity of making use of small bridges for their reciprocal talks. There have been several such meetings recently between Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Ambassador in Moscow Arthur Hartman. The world is not privy to the Gromyko-Hartman talks, apart, that is, from what they themselves have made public. Perhaps Perez de Cuellar knows more about it because what can his optimism be based on if not on that?

What has for a long time been a burden on Soviet-U.S. relations, and therefore also on relations between the two blocs, is the interruption in the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. So much was stated, although in a more moderate form, in the recent statement from the meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states.

Many people have assessed the Budapest statement as moderate, especially as regards the possibility of reviving the dialogue between the USSR and the United States. Last but not least, the fact did not go unnoticed that the exacerbation of relations between the two superpowers did not reflect on the relations between the members of the Warsaw and Atlantic pacts. On the contrary, the contacts between them have for a long time not been as good as they are now.

As far as the West is concerned, the possibility of Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva being resumed is still spoken of with certain optimism. Admittedly, Moscow goes on to claim that this optimism is unrealistic, that the United States is obfuscating the problem of Euromissiles, but it does not go beyond that. From time to time one even gets the impression that Euromissiles are not the main problem dividing Moscow and Washington, but something else.

If Perez de Cuellar's optimism is realistic, the establishment of a big bridge between the two superpowers and two military blocs can, in our assessment, come about primarily through the resumption of the Geneva talks on Euromissiles. Only then will the world be convinced that something is changing in the relations between Moscow and Washington. For the time being, one cannot see another way leading to such changes. The chances are small but one never knows.

THAI PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SLOVENIA ON VISIT

AU251919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21/22 Apr 84 p 7

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- Prem Tinsulanon, Thai prime minister, who at the head of his country's delegation is currently visiting Yugoslavia, arrived in Slovenia today.

Accompanied by Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council, Prem Tinsulanon toured the Ivan Cankar Cultural and Congress Center and met with representatives of the Slovene economy. In their speeches of greetings, Janez Zemljaric and Marko Bulc, president of the Slovene Executive Council, stressed the interest of work organizations of this republic in cooperation with Thailand. Replying to the speeches of welcome, Prime Minister Tinsulanon stressed the importance of expanding the economic links between the two countries, including with Slovenia, which represents a strong and dynamic center in Yugoslavia.

Thai Delegation Departs

AU251121 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Ljubljana, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, who visited our country for several days, departed from Yugoslavia today. At Ljubljana Brnik Airport, the prominent guest and members of the Thai delegation were seen off by Boris Frlec, vice president of the Slovene Executive Council, and his associates.

GREEK PUBLIC ORDER MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

NC260418 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Public Order Minister Ioannis Skoularikis, within the framework of the visit which he is making to Yugoslavia, handed Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's personal greetings to Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc. Skoularikis held talks with Internal Affairs Federal Secretary Stane Dolanc. During the talks the desire was expressed to strengthen the traditional friendly relations between the two countries.

SPILJAK RECEIVES NETHERLANDS PREMIER LUBBERS

LD251827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, at noon today in the White Palace in Bedinje [in Belgrade] and had talks with him. They dealt with Yugoslav-Netherlands cooperation and ways of improving the present serious situation in the world. Prime Minister Lubbers again expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded him and pointed to the significance of the constant contracts and good cooperation between the two countries. For his part, President Spiljak stressed the significance of the continuous good relations between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands, adding that the different international positions of the two countries and different social systems do not constitute a hindrance to the further development of relations.

During the talks it was noted that broad opportunities exist for further promoting the good bilateral cooperation that already exists, particularly in the economic sphere and also at the international level, and especially within the framework of the international economic and financial institutions. Both sides noted that the visit by Prime Minister Lubbers constitutes a new stimulus to the development of bilateral relations and cooperation in the international sphere.

In the part of the conversation dealing with the situation in the world, it was particularly expressed that there is common interest in the present serious situation in international relations being overcome through the reestablishment of detente and the initiation of talks to solve international problems by peaceful means, as is the case with the disarmament talks being held in Geneva within the UN framework.

President Spiljak and Prime Minister Lubbers agreed on the need to make additional efforts to renew the North-South dialogue in the direction of a search for just solutions for the developing countries, bearing in mind their present serious position.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and the Yugoslav ambassador to the Netherlands, Dragoljub Petrovic. Taking part on the Netherlands side were: Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, Netherlands Ambassador to Yugoslavia R. Greup, and other personalities.

Following the talks President Spiljak gave a luncheon in honour of Premier Lubbers. Toasts were exchanged at the luncheon. This afternoon the guest from The Hague left for Ohrid on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH ITALY

LD252105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Italian relations, based on the principles of good-neighbour cooperation have reached a very high level and recorded an all-round development, committee members of both Assembly of Yugoslavia chambers assessed today (Wednesday). At the joint session, it was stressed that the attained level of relations calls for systematic efforts of all factors further to promote cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

The importance of introducing new and more modern forms of economic cooperation, developing cooperation in agriculture, energy, and the joint exploitation of the Adriatic Sea resources was underlined as was also the significance of a comprehensive implementation of the Osimo accords signed between the two countries in 1975.

The delegates also expressed interest in the prospects for the comprehensive protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy and stressed that a solution to this question was particularly important for the development of good-neighbour relations and mutual trust.

Financial, cultural-educational and scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in tourism were also examined as were some specific questions of border-region, transport, and fishing cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

CHAMBERS ON POSITION OF MINORITIES IN AUSTRIA

LD252033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1828 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG) -- Good-neighbour relations between non-aligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria are good and stable, it was assessed at a joint session of two committees of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber and Chamber of Republics and Provinces today, Wednesday.

The significnace was underlined of the recent visits of Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz to Yugoslavia and Yugoslav State Presidency President Mika Spiljak to Austria for the promotion of over-all relations between the two countries.

Committee members emphasized the need to overcome Yugoslavia's chronic trade deficit with Austria and to check the drop in bilateral trade. In this context, the efforts invested in financial cooperation, tourism and long-term forms of economic cooperation, especially industrial cooperation and joint appearances in third countries, were assessed as useful. The delegates devoted special attention to the solution of the question of the position and rights of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria within the framework of the fulfilling of Austria's obligations from Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty.

The proposal to introduce the so-called central isolated schools for Slovenes in Austria was noted with concern, since this, as stressed, would render bilingual instruction in schools impossible and would, consequently, narrow one of the national minority's basic rights. The conviction was expressed that progressive democratic stands and realistic reactions on the part of the responsible political parties would prevail in Austria and the question of bilingual instruction would be solved in keeping with the wishes and interests of the Slovene national minority and in the spirit of Article 7 of the Austrian Treaty.

SOLUTIONS TO LC LEADERSHIP MONOPOLY PROPOSED

AU251846 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21/22 Apr 84 p 1

[Slobodan Vujica commentary: "What the LC Should Do"]

[Text] The latest reexaminations in the LC have shown a very wide range of issues that demand urgent solutions. It is not a current political slogan any more, as some assess it to be, but a must for further development, so that the LC can complete and overcome some slow-downs and really much more offensively open new space, show certain delays, and even retreats from some already occupied positions.

Hence it is quite logical that the highest party forum included in its agenda such a current topic: "Realizing the leading role of the LCY in the society and strengthening its ideological and political unity." There is no dilemma about one thing: It is the preparedness, straightforwardness, and consistency of the LC that the further development of this society depends on to a great extent, this society that has faced numerous difficulties, economic and other, and from which various tendencies "come to the surface" that are most frequently a step backwards, or offer platforms that would drive us even further away from the real interests of the workers class. Others who demand legitimacy are very quick in getting into the created "vacuums," taking advantage of our numerous divisions and various vacillations.

Without denying what has been achieved, the criticisms of the situation in the LC are very harsh. Here are some more prominent examples:

"The existing method of work of the LC has become a bottleneck and a factor of the continuation of the existing situation, which fails to be in the interest of socialist self-management and democracy or of economic stability. On the contrary...."

"The LC tends to solve problems in society monopolitically and by itself, instead of doing it democratically, together with all socialist forces, and within the Socialist Alliance and self-managing institutions."

"The LC, or, more precisely, its leadership, is linked to the state in an Antaeus-like manner and the main source of its power and security are the regulations of that state. It is more and more often the advocates of various partial interests, instead of being the champion of the workers class interest."

All this and other criticism, however harsh and simply put, brings us to one essential conclusion that is more and more present in the discussions before the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session. Briefly put, this assessment is: To a great extent the LC has retained the characterists of a party in power. More precisely -- its leadership still remains in the positions of a political monopoly. The main force they rely on is not the workers class and the workers, but the state, or more precisely, the administration, ranging from management organs in associated labor to executive organs in communes, provinces, republics, and the federation. It is on this basis that connections between political and state bureaucracy and technocratic forces (where those from party committees have the main say) are becoming stronger, and these connections are the source of statism and its strengthening at all levels, and an important reason for our divisions and encapsulations, for the authority of powerful groups and individuals.

When the LC acts from positions of power and mostly from forums, relying on the state and other centers of power, that inevitably leads to bureacratization in the ranks of the vanguard and in society. And leadership communicates with the widest membership and the workers class mostly through various "warnings, summons, reproaches, and even rebukes." The LC itself, or more precisely, its leadership is slow and inconsistent in freeing themselves from the "nonaggression pact" with bureaucracy and technocracy, and Communists themselves and their organizations are slow in "entering" the self-managing delegate system as its internal and driving force. Moreover, the LC, or more precisely, individuals from its ranks, easily become an "instrument of various monopolies and "leading people" and their teams. Then the LC leaderships and organizations advocate and sometimes violently defend the "status quo" and the existing "order of things."

It should really be the other way around: They should struggle for changing the existing order to the benefit of the development of socialist self-management, strengthening the role of associated labor, eliminating monopoly, and realizing the deep social and economic reform established by the long-term program.

We are obviously facing the important question that Edvard Kardelj had warned about at one time: "To whom will the LC belong?" because the bureaucratic-technocratic forces that try to impose themselves as a commanding force in society, intend exactly to "turn the LC into a forum organization and thus to get it off the only right track -- to be the internal force of self-management, associated labor, and the workers class."

There lies the significance of a more and more frequent demand that briefly put, goes as follows: In order that the LC can realize its leading role in society, it has to be more connected with workers, closer to their interests and desires than to "high offices and power." To be more outrageous in "divorcing" itself from the centers of power.

All this imposes the need for internal shifting and differentiations (political and ideological ones) and cadre renewals in the LC ranks, for stimulating the initiatives of the widest membership and basic organizations, and not only in their own communities at that. It is only on this basis that the LC itself can free itself from the heavy burden of bureaucratism and opportunism, and the domination of forums and administrative apparatus over the membership.

We do not need the "strong" and "uniform" LC that would, by "banging the table," change unfavorable situations and relations, but a powerful and ideologically united leading force in society that will struggle for new steps forward in social development, relying on the workers class and its interests.

DEJANOVIC REVIEWS MANDATE PERIOD OF PRESIDENCY

LD251915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has said that the mandate period of the SFRY Presidency which is now coming to an end was very full and that the new Presidency will be able to draw on this wealth of experience.

In reply to the assessment that at the last session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium there was criticism of the political activity which took place during preparations for the election of the new SFRY Presidency, that these were not sufficiently exploited so that the broadest possible circle of working people and citizens could discuss the report of the SFRY Presidency, Jovan Dejanovic said:

--The criticism was justified because we could have used the opportunity to develop more useful and richer political activity. The election of a new Presidency is a real opportunity for fruitful debates to be held on questions of internal and foreign policy, for a review and critical appraisal of everything that has been achieved in the preceding period, and for the involvement of all creative forces of the country in the solution of current economic, social, political, and other problems, so that the Presidency, together with the other social organs and bodies, can then fall back on this broad activity in carrying out its functions. However, the opportunity has not been fully utilized, primarily because the conditions were not guaranteed in all environments for the report of the SFRY Presidency to be made available to the people.

For the most part, working people and citizens were informed about it piecemeal in the daily press, which, of course, was not sufficient for carrying out the kind of activity envisaged.

-- While we are on the subject, what is your assessment of the course of the preparations for the election of members of the SFRY Presidency?

-- It goes without saying that such an important act cannot be simply reduced to the process of nominating and electing. This is a political event which presupposes very broad and substantial activity. In the nature of the sociopolitical relations which we are building, such activity is led by the Socialist Alliance as the broadest front of organized socialist forces and the political basis of the delegate system.

This was also an opportunity for us to assess the work of the Presidency. I would like to say that the mandate period just ending was very full from the point of view of the work and involvement of the SFRY Presidency, which can be seen from the report, and the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium has given its views on this.

Jovan Dejanovic also spoke about the discussions in public as to why in the republics and provinces only one candidate is proposed a member of the SFRY Presidency:

-- Before the nominating stage was reached, he said, we established the criteria for the election of new members of the Presidency. We said that all criteria are affirmed on the basis of the real issues and tasks of society: on the issues of strengthening self-management and the decisive role of the working class in society, the further consolidation of the working class in society, the further consolidation of the brotherhood, unity, and equality of nations and nationalities, the consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, the preservation of the independence of the country and the strengthening of its position in the world. The fulfillment of these criteria implies the election of the most respected people in this country, of proven fighters for the aims which socialist, self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia sets itself and the best representatives of our socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces which bear full responsibility for the cadre policy in the federation and the realization of unity on the basic questions of our social development.

As far as the number of candidates is concerned, I can tell you that on no occasion was there any restriction on proposing more than one candidate. In some republics in the previous stage of the proceedings, more than one candidate was registered. However, in all republics and provinces the candidacy was reduced to one in the previous procedure. This was an expression of the wish of numerous assemblies and meetings in the Socialist Alliance and work organizations.

I consider that it is quite right that the most important question of our democracy is the extent to which working people and citizens are involved in the discussions on candidates, how the preliminary procedure is conducted, to what extent people are able to freely express their real wish, and the extent of the circle of people who are registered as candidates. On this occasion I can freely state that this democratism was expressed.

PRESIDENCY APPROVES ROUTINE SECURITY REPORTS

LD251304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The SFRY Presidency discussed and approved routine reports on the security situation, on the moral-political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army, on the work of military counts, on the application of the law, and on the work of military prosecutors' offices. The Presidency made the assessment that the security and moral-political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army is stable and that military courts and military public prosecutors' departments fulfill their functions in keeping with our Constitution and legislation.

The SFRY Presidency also discussed other questions pertaining to its constitutional domain relative to the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT ON DETENTION OF 28

LD251658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 25 Apr 84

["Announcement by the Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Connection With the Detention of 28 People" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade City Secretariat for Internal Affairs has today made an announcement in which it says that the group of 28 people detained on 20 April have been released following questioning. Demands for prosecution or criminal charges will be made against certain participants in this illegal gathering in cases where the legal conditions for this are found to exist.

The announcement says:

"In connection with the detention of a group of 28 people following an illegal gathering on 20 April this year in the flat of Dragomir Olujic at No 40, Knez Miletina Street, through examination and questioning it has been established that there exists the justified suspicion that the gathering was held for hostile activity and causing anxiety among the working people and citizens.

"On this basis demands for prosecution or criminal charges will be made against certain participants in this gathering where the legal conditions for this are found to exist.

"The internal affairs organs will continue to take legal action in the future to prevent gatherings of this kind and similar ones which are meant for illegal activity.

"After questioning, the detained people were released. Proceedings are continuing."

ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS DRAFT AMENDING LAW ON PRICES

LD252122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 25 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government this year may prescribe the measures of direct control of prices of products and services which fall under the competence of all the socio-political communities. It may also return prices to the definitive levels. These measures will not require previous approval by the respective republican or provincial organs, but only will call for cooperation, which practically mean that the government is to have a free hand in price control.

This is one of the essential changes in the draft amending the law on prices, today (Wednesday) accepted by delegates of all the republican and provincial assemblies at the Market and Price Committee of the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

Also passed was a provision on the prices of goods and services to be formed according to the world price criterion, as the primary principle, and according to two additional criteria the efficiency of overall economic activity, and the distribution of income by means of specified allocations. The government is also to prescribe the ways and means of applying the three criteria.

It was also said at the Yugoslav Assembly that the total amount of money in circulation this year would rise by no more than 342 billion dinars, or 38.5 percent, while the banking dinar, allocations for investments would rise by no more than 646 billion dinars, or 26.6 percent up from the situation as of 31st December 1983.

COMMISSIONS DISCUSS ATTITUDES TOWARD RELIGION

LD251642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- "Some Manifestations and Outstanding Questions in Connection With the Attitude of LC Members Toward Religious Rites and Customs" -- this was the subject matter which brought members of the two commissions at the LCY Central Committee Presidium together: one for ideological and theoretical work, and one for the development of the LC and cadre policy.

This sensitive and delicate problem has been attracting the attention of party forums for quite some time now, and the attitude toward it, repeatedly stressed today, ranges between liberalism to sectarian dogmatism.

What the right attitude is and how to acquire it was discerned in the views expressed by a majority of those who took part in the discussion today: Without jeopardizing the program orientation that LCY membership does not permit religious activity, it is possible "to act with tact" in all these cases. The cases they had in mind were those in which Communists took part on religious services, lay their nearest and dearest to rest in accordance with these rites, have spouses or children who are believers, or whose children attend religious instruction. Various basic organizations react to these manifestations in different ways and the Statute Commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium is faced with complaints by members who have been expelled or punished in some other way. Virtually everyone who took part in the meeting stressed that by acting with tact they consider that different actions are required in different environments and in different social groups. It is not the same if a child is baptized in the family of a village Communist living in a patriarchal environment or if this is done by a teacher who materially and in every other respect is independent of his family and environment.

In advocating political wisdom, the members of the commissions spoke of ideological neglect by some basic LC organizations and the fact that many of them simply are incapable of operating delicately. There is party thinking which is on the level of primitive atheism, now long obsolete, said Stipe Suvar. He went on to say that the Communists must fully respect religious sentiments of other people, including their closest relatives. The Communists do not fight against religion but for their world outlook which they consider to be scientific and in which the atheistic attitude is implicit.

Of course, religious sentiments must be distinguished from clerical awareness and, by drawing the distinction, one must operate ideologically in the struggle for one's own world outlook.

The question of whether a Communist can marry someone who is a believer, and whether he can bury his closest relatives in accordance with their wishes by practicing religious customs is, judging by what was heard today, out of place. We cannot exercise constraint over the dead, said Branko Mikulic when advocating that flexible and appropriate attitudes should be applied in each case.

In suggesting that the confusion has arisen because of vague criteria and value judgments in the party, Ivica Racan mentioned the case when a Communist, whose 16-year-old son attended religious instruction, had recently been subject to a far greater scorn of his environment than his neighbor whose child of the same age took part in nationalistic excesses. Moreover, the oddly garbled view which is prevalent in our country permits quite a normal attitude towards a priest who is a member of the SAWP forum, and suspicion and aloofness from an ordinary member of this forum who is a believer. This is the picture of the make-up of ideological awareness in our ranks, said Racan.

The intensified participation in religious festivals, especially by young people, should not be interpreted as growth of religious awareness. In Salih Sekeric's view, this is rather an expression of defiance of authority and dissatisfaction with other things. In advocating consistent implementation of the constitutional rights of the citizens which were not adopted to show off before the world that we are a free country but to make sure that these freedoms do exist and that the Communists should be prominent in their implementation, Hrvoje Istuk interpreted Josip Broz Tito's statement made in 1936 -- Let us leave the discussions about heaven and hell and let us fight against the hell on earth.

Since to this statement of Tito neither shall we "ascribe the force of the Ten Commandments which we shall always apply in the same way" (Branko Mikulic) it was suggested that this topic should be discussed at a prepared gathering which will take the form of a consultative meeting in an attempt to clarify the matter completely by the time the 13th party congress is held. [sentence as received] For this reason there is no need to reexamine the party program and statute documents. However, there is a need for action which will take into account the fact that there is pressure in our society (some sociologists of religion, journalists, and religious communities have been mentioned as the protagonists of this pressure) to open the door of the LC to believers.

KOSOVO VETERAN DIES; PAST CONFLICT WITH LCY

AU250832 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Sabrie Bije Vokshi, participant in the national liberation movement and war, died last night at the age of 93 and was buried today in Djakovica. As a distinguished illegal activist, especially among the women of Djakovica and in her region, she was jailed several times (during the national liberation war). After the war she distinguished herself in activities against the wearing of veils and for the emancipation of women, especially Albanian women. In 1948 the independence of the People's Federation of Yugoslavia and of its Communist Party was attacked and endangered by Stalinism, and Sabrie Bije Vokshi was in solidarity with the Informburo and thus came into conflict with the LCY.

KOSOVAR EXECUTED FOR POLITICALLY DAMAGING MURDER

AU251525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The district court of Titova Mitrovica has announced that, the sentence having become legally binding, the death sentence on Ferat Muja of Samodraza, Vucitrn Commune [Kosovo], has been carried out.

Ferat Muja was sentenced to death because on 2 June 1982 he cruelly killed Danilo Milincic, a local resident, on the property and in the presence of the latter's mother. This murder caused great political damage for relations among the nationalities in Kosovo and beyond.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP PRESIDIUM NOMINATIONS

LD241313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference Presidium approved the nomination of Salko Orcu as president of the Assembly of Bosnia and Hercegovina and of Ljubica Lazic as vice president. It also approved the nomination of Gojko Ubiparip as president of the republican executive council. It also endorsed the proposal that Stojan Bjelajac be the candidate for the office of president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber and that Milan Uzelac be the candidate for the office of secretary of the SAWP Federal Conference.

CROATIAN CONFERENCE ESTABLISHES CANDIDATES LIST

LD252036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Summary] Zagreb, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference met today in its capacity of Republican Nominating Committee and established a list of candidates for leading posts in the republic. Jaksa Petric was nominated as President of the Croatian Presidency and Ante Markovic as president of the Executive Council. Ivo Latin and Vladimir Mihaljevic were both nominated as president of the Croatian Assembly, and Ivo Vrhovec and Ivica Fekete as vice presidents. Dragica Bolic and Vojislav Vuckovic were nominated as candidates for president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Rudi Jelic and Mihalj Gluhak as president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Ciril Grabrovec and Milorad Viskic as president of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

BRIEFS

SMALL BORDER TRADE -- Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has cancelled a recently set limit on small border trade with neighbouring countries. The limit was fixed at 15 percent of overall bilateral trade. Now, however, foreign trade enterprises whose volume of trade exceeds the fixed value will have to allocate a proportion of earned foreign exchange for general needs such as oil, medicines, and similar. Enterprises engaged in small border trade were so far exempt from this obligation. Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Trade Secretary Kadir Alijagic said today the move was aimed at ensuring equal conditions for all Yugoslav foreign trade enterprises as well as at indirectly restricting small border trade. He specified that small border trade with Italy was tenfold the volume agreed on by Belgrade and Rome while the number of Yugoslav enterprises registered for small border trade grew from 23 to around 800 in the past three years. By orienting their operations to small border trade, these enterprises attempted to evade certain financial obligations which will no longer be possible. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 24 Apr 84 LD]

ZIMBABWE INFORMATION AGREEMENT -- Harare, April 24 (TANJUG) --Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe today signed an agreement on cooperation in the information field for this and next year. The document was signed by Zimbabwe's Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira and Yugoslavia's Ambassador in Harare Djuro Vukolic. The agreement provides for the development of cooperation between the two countries' news agencies, broadcasting and motion pictures organizations, journalists' associations, and publishers. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 24 Apr 84 LD]